THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

INE ANTI-SERVERT BUULE

Is published every Fri day, at Salem, Columbians Co., Ohio, by the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and is the only paper in the Great West which advocates seces sion from pro-slavery governments and pro-slavery church organizations. It is edited by Benz. S. and J. E.-Learert Jones; and while urging upon the people the duty of holding "No union with Slaveholders," either in Church or State, as the only consistent polition an abolitionist

\$1,50 if payment be delayed longer than

No subscription received for less than six months, and all payments to be made within 6 mos. of the time of subscribing. Subscriptions for less than one year to be paid

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribezs, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their feineds.

Communications intended for insertion to be addressed to the Editors. All others to the Publishing Agent, James Barnaby.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

The publishers of the Bugle have been put great inconvenience and considerable ex-pense, in consequence of those with whom they have business transactions neglecting to bear in mind a few necessary roles and regu-lations which may be thus stated:

Istions which may be thus stated:

1. In sending the name of a new subscriber or a remittance for an old one, write it distinctly, and give not only the name of the Post Office, but the name of the County and State in which said office is located.

ged, as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

3. According to general usage, subscribers who do not give express notice to the contarty, are considered as willing to continue their subscriptions; and those who are in arrear exannot discontinue their paper, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, and if they neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, or move to other slaces without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are responsible for payment.

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5. If you wish to discontinue a paper,

5. If you wish to discontinue a paper, first pay all arrearages, then request the publishers either personally, by letter from yourself, or through your Post Master to have it stopped.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1848. Debate continued on the Wilmo! Proviso.

After the miscellaneous business of the After the miscellaneous business of the corning hour, the Senate resumed the conderation of the Oregon bill, the general sestion being upon the Wilmot Proviso, as braced in the 12th section of the bill, and son the various amendments proposed in dition to, in modification.

Mr. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, took a floor in defence of the amendments, which

Mr. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, took the floor in defence of the amendments, which he had moved to the 12th section, to wit:—

"Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the introduction of slavery into said territory, whilst the same shall remain in that condition.

Mr. Davis, remarking at the outset of his argument the magnitude and portentous aspect of the question before the Senate and the country, and the imminent danger which it threatens to the Union, said that his amendment has not an express provision for the establishment of slavery in Oregon; but a simple declaration of the equal rights of the States of the South to a participation in the benefits of the estilement and occupation of the territories of the Union. The 12th section proposes the utter exclusion of slavery from Oregon. If Congress passed such a law, it would be the first act ever consumpted limiting the extension of slavery. ould be the first act ever mated limiting the extension of slavery, without some corresponding concession on without some corresponding concession on the part of the North. The ordinance of 1787 was a compromise, the Minimum of was a compromise—the Missouri set ent was a compromise. In both instan-he compact was the result of concession ces the compact was the result of concession on both sides. This act dispenses with all necessity of concession, and assumes the dic-tatorial prerogative in behalf of one section of the Union to prescribe the terms and limi-tations under which the South shall continue to remain in the Union. Mr. Davis pleased that the Constitution conferred no power. that the Constitution conforred no power on Congress to exclude clavery from the territo-ries of the Union, slaves being property, and property is admissible everywhere. The South demanded good faith to the Constituproperty is admissible everywhere. The South demanded good faith to the Constitution. The North were pursuing a different policy—boldy disregarding the obligations of the Constitution—ten States having passed resolutions against the further extension of the Southern States. The Ohio penitensiary safforded presty strong proof of that fact he Southern states having passed laws against the recovery of fugitive slaves, in direct infringement of the federal compact. The learned Sanstor took up a feeling and affectionate defence of Southern slavery, Court was the only tribunal for the interpretational control of the supreme Court.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SLAVEHOLDERS." "NO UNION WIT

SALEM. OHIO, FRIDIT, AUGUST 4, 1848.

people the duty of holding "No union with Slaveholders," either in Church or State, as the only consistent poi titon an abolitionist can occipy, and as the test means for the destruction of slavery; it will, so far as its limits permit, give a history of the daily progress of the anti-slavery cause—exhibit the policy and practice of slaveholders, and by facts and arguments endeavor to increase the zeal and nativity of every true lover of Freedom. In addition to its anti-slavery matter, it will contain general news, choice extracts, moral tales, &c. It is to be hoped that all the friends of the Western Anti-Slavery Society—all the advocates of the Disunion movement, will do what they can to aid in the support of the paper, by extending its circulation. You who live in the West should sustain the paper that is published in your midst. The Bugle is printed on an imperial sheet and is furnished to subscribers on the following TERMS.

\$1,00 per annum, if paid on, or before the receipt of the 1st No.
\$1,25 if not paid in advance, but paid withs the state of the Disundance of the Sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the containing the state of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the containing the state of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was accrained in some safety, can be released. Mr. Davis closed to the sease of the Sease was acc

mittee, if they knew what to do, were ready to act. On a former occasion a committee of members from all sections was appointed, who were enabled to ascertain and report upon the sense of the body. He saw no other plan by which the Senate can now come to any early determination. He would move, therefore, the appointment of a committee of eight members, to be appointed by ballotfour from the North, and four from the South—two of each party to each branch of the committee; and that the said general committee the bill and all the amendments proposed be referred, and that they report upon the same for the action of the Senate.

Mr. Foote highly approved of the proposition of the distinguished Senator from Delaware, and hoped it would be adopted by the Senate; but if the committee should come to no conclusion, he hoped the Senate would yet be able to settle the guestion before the adjournment, and was prepared to give his best exertions to the attainment of this object.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Michigan, called the at-

ject.
Mr. Fitzgerald of Michigan, called the at-Mr. Fitzgerald of Michigan, called the attention of Mr. Calhount on his printed speech
in full, in this morning's Intelligencer, and
suggested that the Senator had done injustice to Michigan in his general charges against
the Northern States, aiding and abetting in
the escape of Southern slaves from the Southern States.

Mr. Calhoun could not exclude Michigan
from the general charge against the North-

Post Office, but the name of the County and State in which said office is located.

2. When the Post Office address of a paper is to be changed, be particular to give the name of the office from which it is to be changed, as well as the one to which it is to be named.

3. According to general usage, subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as willing to continue their subscriptions; and those who are in arrear e cannot discontinue their paper, except at the aption of the publishers until all arrearages are paid, and if they neglect or refuse to take their papers from the general charge against the Northern States. If she has passed none for us, and the result is, that the stipulations of the ordinance of 1787, are utterly null and void. I am sorry to say that Michigan is one of those States which have countenanced the running away of our fugitive slaves, and the means turnished for their escape. If the Senator which it is to be changed, and the same and the

Mr. Cathoun-Resolutions. They were referred to a committee. A gentleman from Kentucky went into Michigan after his fugitive slave. He proved his property, but was overpowered, and actually punished as for an offence while his slave was taken away, and he was sent home without him.

Mr. Fitzgerald appealed that there are some few Abolitionists in Michigan, and they are occasionally guilty of acts which the people of the State regret very much. The people, however, were anxious to sustain the obligations of the ordinance and of the Constitution.

Mr. Calhoun persisted in holding Michigan responsible for the great outrage referred to in the memorial and resolutions from Kentucky. These outrages, however, were not confined to Michigan—they extended to all

tucky. These outrages, however, were not confined to Michigan—they extended to all the Northern States.

Mr. Corwin—I will ask the honorable Senator from South Carolina if the Supreme Court has not decided that those States cannot constitutionally pass any laws whatsoever on the subject of fugitive slaves?

Mr. Calhoun—I will let my colleague answer that. He has had the subject under consideration.

Mr. Butler stated the decision of the Supreme Court, the opinion of the Chief Justice, and the close division among the judges. While he concurred in the opinion of the Chief Justice, he thought the decision of the court most extraordinary, that a Nate had no authority to legislate upon the subject; and yet the decision was limited.

Mr. Foote put an inquiry as to the nature of the case.

Mr. Butler referred to a statute of Pennsylvania, under which a Southern master

Mr. Butler referred to a statute of Pennsylvania, under which a Southern master could not apprehend his slave except under the authority of the State laws; and the laws under which he was required to act, were such as to render the recovery of his slave almost impossible, if not absolutely so. The Supreme Court declared the laws of Pennsylvania unconstitutional, and that the States had no authority in the premises.

Mr. Calhoun further stated the application of the Constitution.

Mr. Corwin said that it was on account of this decision of the Supreme Court, that Ohio

had repealed a law providing for the restora-

had repealed a law providing for the restoration of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Buller inquired if that law was passed
because of the visit of an extraordinary embassy to the Imperial Court of Ohio from
Kentucky, appealing for some such measure
to prevent the abduction of their slaves by
citizens of Ohio!

Mr. Corwin said, it was partly on this account, and partly because of the solicitude of
Ohio to arrest the operations of the negro
stealers coming over into Ohio for the express
purpose of stealing negroes. The law was
designed to give the free blacks some protection, as well as to restore to the owners of on, as well as to restore to the owners of slaves their property when proved to be such; for this thing of kidnapping free negroes is pretty extensively practised by most, if not all, of the Southern States. The Ohio peni-

tation of the Constitution; and that their decision of the unconstitutionality of State law in relation to fugitive slaves, was deemed by Obio to demand the repeal of their laws for the restoration of such persons.

Mr. Calhoun urged that the compact the ordinance of '87 existed before the Constitution, and independently of it, and that you cannot get round it.

Mr. Corwin contended that the Suprems Court is the arbitration of the powers, rights, and duties of the States under the Constitution and under the ordinance.

Mr. Calhoun—Still I cannot let the Sentor off. The Constitution intellegation of the States under the obligation of the States under the ordinance of 1785 and they expressly make it the duty of it States to surrender and restore to their owers ingitive slaves.

Mr. Bright inquired the extent of the mo-tion of the Senator from Delaware, for the reference of the bill, &c., to a select com-

reference of the bill, &c., to a select committee.

Mr. Berrien explained.

Mr. Bright desired that the whole subject matter relating to the Government of the territories of California and New Mexico, as well as of Oregon, be referred to the same committee. The committee a territories had made some progress in framing hills for the new terflories; but he would prefer that the main difficulty which applied to them, as well as to Oregon, he referred to the select committee, together with everything appertaining to Governments for the said territories.

Mr. Dickinson approved of the notion of the Senator from Delaware. It disclosed the first speck of clear sky that we have seen for a long time; and believing that it opened the way to a satisfactory dijustment, he hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Hele thought that instead of clearing.

ould be adopted.

Mr. Hale thought that instead of clearing Mr. Hale thought that instead of clearing the sky, this motion was only calculated to throw a mist over it. You may talk of a compromise on this subject; but it can't be done. If we think that by a compromise here we shall settle the question, we shall find when we go hope, that our constituents will have a question to settle with us. This matter, sir, does not admit of a compromise. Mr. Foote—I call the Senator to order. The chair decided the Senator was not out of order.

f order.

How about New Mexico? Mr. Hale—Iwill only detain the Senate a few moments. I am pleased to be called to order by a gentleman who sticks always so closely to the question himself, (Ha! ha!) Mr. Hale desired a vote directly upon these amendments before the Senate, whether slavery should or should not go into Oregon:—He was opposed to any compromise on this question; and referred to the compromise in the Texus anneastion as not touching an inch of Texus, but as running across New Mexico, which did not come into the occupation of the United States till conquered by Gen.

Mr. Huse would asset to the maps, and to the conquest and Government established in New Mexico by Gen. Kearney, as proof positive that that territory did not belong to Texas; and even by running the Missouri compromise through that territory to Santa Fe and all the territory worth anything, will be south of the line.

all the territory worst any state.

of the line.

Mr. Rusk did not rely upon the maps.—

Texas had sounder claims. According to the maps, all Texas, down to the treaty, belonged to Mexico up to the Sabine.

Mr. Hale—Well, then, I refer the Senator to the President's message.

Mr. Rusk—Our claim does not depend ei-ther upon the maps, or upon the President's

Mr. Hale resumed, in opposition to the

great object to be an amicable adjustment of this difficulty—hence the motion he had made. He would be glad if this question could be settled now, but thought it could be judi-ciously postponed till after the presidential election.

election.

Mr. Hale rose again.

Mr. Westcott—I raise a point of order.—
No Senator shall speak more than twice on
the same day on the same question, and the
Senator from New Hampshire has spoken

Mr. Hale—Only twice, sir.
Question put. Mr. Hale allowed to go on.
Mr. Hale rose to answer the charge that he is affiliated with that class of Abolitionists who esek to destroy the Constitution and the

Mr. Westcott (aside,)—There—there, shall have it again.
Mr. Buller, (aside,)—Can't you stop them?
Mr. Westcott—No; I want to have a speech myself, by and by.
Mr. Hale—I am sorry if my remarks give pain to the Senator from Florids.
Mr. Westcott—Very much, very much, I

A Voice-I would like to have a chance at

him.

Mr. Hale—The sensitiveness of the Sena-tor satisfies me that he is originally from the North. Going at length in reply to Mr.

Mr. Foote asked if the gentleman was not the Cohampion of the Abolitionists in the North, and does he not expect to be nominated by the BuGalo Convention? If he is, we shall have a Hale storm with a vengeance. (Ha? ha! ba!)

Mr. Hale—That depends altogether upon how it is foot-ed up. He then proceeded to shaw that he did not belong to the Henry C. Wright faction, but to the Conservative Abolitioniste, who wished to preserve the Union of falling back upon the old platform of the Conservation.

Feare of the Union. He had no fears of the Wilmot Proviso—for, even if it passed, we have a President who will give it the veto. This excitement upon the question would waste itself in the Presidential election. waste itself in the Presidential election.— He was in favor of the committee, and if no-thing more could be done, the President would be empowered, as in the case of Flo-rida, to establish a temporary Government over the new territories till Congress should

meet again.

Mr. Niles was glad to hear the Union was Mr. Niles was glad to hear the Union was sale. He was opposed to any compromise on this question. He did not believe it would be settled this session. It could not be done by this Congress. It must be settled by the people in the election of a new Congress.—Let the people be heard on it. If you pass this proposed compromise, the members voting for it may be burnt in effigy when they go home; and the act will not be binding, as in the case of admitting Missouri as a State. These are but territories, and they will still be open to legislation. He would submit to be voted down, but he would never assent to an act by which one inch of free territory. an act by which one inch of free territory shall ever be stained with human slavery.— All that should be done this session would be to give to the President the temporary Go-vernments for the new territories in the in-terval to the next Congress, as was done in

1803.
Mr. Berrrien advocated, in a lively strain

Mr. Berrrien advocated, in a lively strain, the committee, as the safest medium for a satisfactory settlement of this question.

Mr. Downs congratulated the Senator from Delaware on his motion. The opposition from a certain quarter pleased him. It was proof that if this compromise be carried out, "Othello's occupation's gone." (Ha! ha! ha!) They say the ngitution will increase, and the difficulty will rise again. No, sir; they know that the plan suggested will kill this free soil abolition movement stone dead. Messrs. Baldwin and Westcott, Dayton and Calhoun, Bright, Foote, Clayton, John Davis, and others, further prolonged the general discussion till five o'clock—Mr. Dayton contending that Oregon was free and ought to remain free, by express declaration, and Mr. Cathoun insisting that Oregon was derived from Spain and France, was open to slavery, and ought, as well as New Mexico and California, to remain open to the citizens and their property from all the States.

The question was then taken on Mr. Clayton's motion for a committee of eight, and as modified by Mr. Bright's suggestion, the said committee shall take the general subject or Governments for the territories of Oregon. California, and New Mexico into

as modified by Mr. Bright's suggestion, the said committee shall take the general subject or Governments for the territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico into consideration, and report thereon—committee to be appointed by ballot, four from the North, and four from the South, two of each party to each division. The result on adopting all this was yeas 31, nays 14.

Whiggery and Democracy.

message.

Mr. Hale resumed, in opposition to the committee and to the compromise.

Mr. Buller spoke earnestly in favor of the committee and of the necessity, from the dangers to the Union, of settling the question at the present session of Congress.

Mr. Hale said there was one compromise to which he would assent. He would agree to compromise the matter by giving back to Mexico every inch of territory we have acquired of her; let us tell Mexico to take it all back forthwith, as it is but a bone of contention. He was unwilling to a compromise which contemplated the assent of this Government to the extension of human slavery.

Mr. Foote replied, denouncing the idea of giving back the territory as absord in the extension of human slavery.

Mr. Foote replied, denouncing the idea of giving back the territory as absord in the extension of human slavery in such that the state of the provided of the contemplated the assent of this Government to the extension of human slavery in the such as the provided that the state of the state o

WHOLE NO. 155.

From the Ohie Observer. A few plain thoughts for the Churches to Ponder.

"When thou sawest a thief, then thou cor sentedest with him, and has been partake with adulterers." Ps. 53: 18.

be, and what its Divine Head designed it to be.

But how sad the consequences when world-ly-minded and corrupt men are admitted into the church, and are even permitted openly to bring into the church their corrupt and wicked practices! And how sinful the remissness that permits such men and such practices to enter and remain in the church. And not only so, but this whole church becomes apartaker of the sins of its unworthy members that are permitted to remain in its communion. If a member engages in "covetous practices," and is permitted to remain in fellowship with the church, then the church as a body contracts the very guilt of those "covetous practices." If one known as a thief and an adulterer, is permitted to remain in fellowship

long the chain, the most distant church that kenovingly holds fellowship with a series of churches that is at the other extremity of the series connected with a slaveholding church, has contracted the entire guit of alaveholding. The only way for an affiliated cherch in such a case to ayout the ontraction of further guilt, is, to report and immediately withered in the contract of the draw its fellowship from all the churches participating in the sin of slaveholding, and commence gaspel lebor with those churches, and never renew its fellowship with them until they have purged out the leaven of this am. This is the course indicated in the Scriptures. Under the first Dispensation no pollused person could eat the passover until cleared; see also 1 Cor. 5 chapter &c. This is the course pursued by the churches in dealing with public offenders; and in this way only can we have no fellowship with the workers of iniquity, but rather reprove them."

Will the churches think on these things?

The Great Conflict.

"When thou savest a thief, then thou consented the with Jahms and has been partaker with adulters." Pe. 25. 12.

"Neither be partaker of other mions sin." I Tim. 5: 122.

The Church was no doubt intended by its Divine Head to be a standing witness for God, for truth and righteonheas, in this unsuality for davancing he man to be a standing witness for titled, for truth and righteonheas, in this unsuality for davancing he man to be a standing witness. The fire-sening believe in the alianste triumph of visit to the divine decharation to the people that constitued the ancient reburch. Christ said to constitued the ancient reburch. Christ said to stand the constituent and the standard remains."

Again. "Ye are the sail of the earth—the light of the world."

The Charch was intended to be, and to best nawer the purposes for which it was only the sail of the care of the sail of

is Jove fixed it certain, that whatever day Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away," so is eternal truth involved in the declara-

a member engages in "covetous practices," and is permitted to remain in fellowship with the church, then the church as a body contracts the very guilt of those "covetous practices." If one known as a thief and an adulterer, is permitted to remain in fellowship with the church, then it may be said to the individual members of that church. "When it mid degradation, man cannot be enslaved, not his identical guilt, they are partakers of another man's sins; they have contracted, not his identical guilt, that equal guilt. They are, indeed, guilty of the and adultery as accessories after the fact.

This principle may be applied to she churches in all cases where known sin in the church goes unrebuked. If a church permits a member who utters falsaheed, or slander, or who neglects to fulfil his promises, or is covetous and takes usury, or is otherwise an extortioner, or is a subbath breaker or internation, then the several members become partakers of his sins. They are equally guilty with him. In fellowshiping him they fellowship to the single permits and he permanent in the property with him. In fellowshiping him they fellowship to the single permits and he permanents and their injustices, the results of the property with him. In fellowshiping him they fellowship to the property with him. In fellowshiping him they fellowship to the property with him. In fellowshiping him they fellowship to the property with him and he with the property with him to the lower that the property with him to the church as a because of the church and their rights; and the sparen point of the church permits and the property with him. In fellowshiping him they fellowship to the property with him to the church as a permanent with the property will have been an exteriore, the property will be a property of the property will be a property of the property will be property with him. In fellowship to the property will be property with the propert for sufficient to convict the thief.
Address to Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia.

WILLIAM SIMS.
May 6—w2t.

COMMITMENT.—Was committed to the jail of Talbot county, on the 16th of December, 1847, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself ALEXANDER GREEN. He is a very bright mulatto, with straight hair, 5 feet 1-2 inch high, and 25 or 40 years of age. Had on when committed, a suit of kersey, and coarse Monroe shoes—says he belongs to a gentleman in the city of Baltimore by the name of Snyder, who lives at the Three-Sun Tavern. The owner, or owners, if any, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or the will be released as the law directs.

March 3. N. E. NICHOLS, Sh'ff.

It is reported that John Van Buren was offered a Forsign Mission, if he he would case his opposition to Case; he replied that he greatly prefered the Home Missionary ververes.

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It is not the control of the country of the distortion of the control of savery case with the control of savery in the federal of the control of the control of savery in the federal force sa

are to accept the arbitrament of this utterly irresponsible, notoriously one-sided, and very limited body—five of the nine slaveholders, and eight of the nine partisans of the boas doughface for President—in place of Congress, consisting of two hundred and ninety members, about equally divided in politics, a majority from the Free States, and nearly all immediately dependent on the People. The substitution is not at all fair.

But you don't mean to say that the Su-

immediately dependent on the reopie. Are substitution is not at all fair."

But you don't mean to say that the Supreme Court would warp the laws and misconstruct the Constitution to favor Slavery!
Friend, we mean not to 'speak evil of dignities;' but the Supreme Court of 1648 is not the court of John Marshall, Story, Smith Thompson, &c. It is a very different body. And while we can't say positively what the present judges will do respecting Slavery extension, we can say what they have done with regard to the Dor Question. That question was made to operate powerfully against Clay and in favor of Polk in 1844; it has since was made to operate powerfully against Cl and in favor of Polk in 1844; it has air and in favor of Polk in 1844; it has since come regularly before the Supreme Court, and was fully argued last winter. There was no way to decide it but one, as every intelligent person know, and the decision, by a Locofoco court would have powerfully told against Case & company in the pending canvass. So the decision is withheld—smothered—concealed. The delay is a political trick, to prevent the seasonable exposure of past tricks. We hav't a very extensive confidence in either set of tricksters.

one who buys by the question shall be defered, the mere fact that stave so me will have gone there expecting to hold their workmen as chattels, will be urged as a reason why Stavery should be perpetuated. They will clamor against an adverse decision as a confiscation of their property, and their brother staveholders on the Supreme

Let this bill pass as reported, and we shall Let this bill pass as reported, and we shall have an immediate organisation of each territory, under influences most hostile to Free Labor and Free Soil. Slaves will be carried and held there, and the Territorial judges will pronounce the whole a fair business transaction. Then the Supreme Court has only to defer a decision until Slavery shall have become strong enough to organize State governments and apply for admission into the Union. After that the Court may decide as it sees fit; Slavery will take care of itself.

elf.

Friends of Freedom! be not deceived! be not lulled to sleep! The Senate is hopeless, at bring every influence to bear on the House and this insidious bill may yet be stopped here. No extension of Slavery!—N. Y.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Bygville, Carroll co., July 28th, '48. BENJAMIN & ELIZABETH:

Dear Friends -I embrace the p

ment to give a sketch of my adventures humanity's cause in this section of the country. This I can best do by a notice of some of the meetings that I have participated in. The first that I will notice, were held at Senocaville, Guernsey co.—this place is said to be the strong hold of Anti-Slavery in these parts. As to how much there is, I will not say; but be there much or little, it all appears to be of that kind that is not heard of, except in a political campaign; nor seen, except on elec-tion days. Not a person could I hear of, views; but notwithstanding all this, the meetings were well atby the men of the place—for some parties were in the field, and ness of opinion existed between them, one of the parties, at least, must be wrong, arrive at the truth-that I was willing to be oned on any point, and to give place at But it was all to no purpose. arks. I could not prevail upon the priest or the peo-ple to oppose my views, or to advocate theirs —they were the dumbest set of men I ever met with any where—they would neither growl nor bark—talk publicly nor privately, on any of these things. All that I can say in favor of the people of Senecaville, is, that they are a devoted people—allied to many re-ligious Gods, and have a enperabundance of priests. I hope it will not be long before

places that I have visited. The people are awfully wedded to sect and party, and so far as I could judge, unable, with but few exceptions, to apprehend an important truth, or to comprehend an important idea. They are loyal subjects to the priest-willing to be en- ling of a bell. And thus were the claims of strength tenewed slaved, and to pay for it at that. At this humanity treated by the very anti-slavery place a Liberty party Wesleyan priest took Hicksite Quakers of Millwood. After this the platform in opposition to me. An after-noon was spent in an interchange of thought to be held somewhere under the free heavens. on the competency of moral and political power to remove the cursed system of American a grove near to the town, and there, whilst slavery. Indivocated the omnipotency of moral power, and its competency to remove any evil meeting which will not soon be forgotten .under which man suffers; and my opponent. And, as if to add to the impression of the oc priest-like, put on a heavy blast of wind, and casion, stood forth in bold relief the two same did the best he could in the advocacy of po- tuaries that had that day been cleansed of past tricks. We hav't a very extensive confidence in either set of tricksters.

The Supreme Court is to have final jurishical power. What good may result from the meetings, I cannot tell, but think that all that was said by the champion of Liberty parwent a decision at once. Every honest interest requires that the decisive verdict shall be rendered forthwith. The slaveholders want to know whether they can take their slaves to New Mexico and legally hold them there; free laborers want to know whether they can take their slaves to New Mexico and legally hold them there; free laborers want to know whether they can take their slaves to New Mexico and legally hold them there; free laborers want to know whether they can take their slaves to New Mexico and legally hold them there; free laborers want to know whether they can take their slaves to New Mexico and legally hold them there is the slaves to New Mexico and legally hold them there is the slave to the slaves to the slave to the s res; free laborers want to know whether if y go there, they are to work in competin with blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., who bought and sold at five to eight hundred lars per head, with a liberal discount to who buys by the quantity. If the decision shall be defered, the mere fact that slavenshall be defered, the mere fact that slavenshall be defered, the mere fact that slavenshall be defered, the meetings that I held at Sarahville, at the meeting that ed all the meetings that I held at Sarahville, seven miles from home to blow off his blast. The reason of all this was perfectly obvious to my mind, when I became acquainted with the society at Somerfield. It was congenial Louis, has less humanity-less of the spirit to my opponent, and in its best phase only susceptible of Liberty party sophistry. I there is no hope fo field. The Juggernaut wheels of Republican, Christian, American Slavery may continue to dash over bleeding hearts and crushed spirits until the universe grows sick at the sight, and I fear no move will be made upon the deeply buried sympathies of the reigious people of that place.

> mying, " that as iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the face of a man that of his friend," was literally fulfilled in my case. I met with true pirits-with humanity's friends; and felt the change come over me, sufficiently at least, me to say, that old (Somerfield) things had passed away, and behold all things had become new. Here my hands were strengthened, and I had a mind to work, believing that good would follow. I labored to show that moral means alone could destro slavery, and that all others were unjustifiable anti-slavery conflict. I also endeavor ed to show that political power was not no cessary in this case—that it could not be in nocently used, in view of the Constitution being pro-slavery; and that physical coer cion, or the sword, was always wrong.— Much good was done at the meetings. Some that had been wavering in their minds, were

established in the good cause. At Somerton, I found some true spirits but generally speaking, the people there attend to every thing before humanity. They go the seat and party with all the devotion amon, and seem to think that all the good that comes to man, must come through Whig ism, Methodism, or some other sect or partyism that can steal God's image—imbrute Christ's brother, and make merchandize of American babes. I am sorry to say that even many who profess to be the slave's friends usual complement of hearers. ce, are far behind the time-far be- I think the meeting was one of more than low the true anti-slavery tide, and have but mbled meeting. I was little care or concern about the matter. But had spoken perhaps half an hour, wh vor-a leaven that will leaven the whole lump blossom as the rose—cause many glad hearts and that now we should reason together to to leap for joy, and add a peal to the mighty

coald not prevail upon the priest of the propose my views, or to advocate theirs they were the dumbest set of men I ever met with any where—they would neither met with any of these things. All that I can say afternoon, in the Methodist Episcopal Meeting House. At its close I announced my intention to hold a meeting on Sunday if a suitable place could be obtained, and left it will not be long before they will be devoted to humanity's God.

At Sarshville, Morgan co., It and a dif-

Congress is to pass no act or clause inhibiting Slavery in the newly acquired territories, and is to tie its hands against passing any. The South at once claim this as an unequivocal permission to carry Slavery into these territories. A Gevernor and three territories. A Gevernor and three descriptions. A Gevernor and three descriptions and a disposition to have every thing with which they have any thing to do, bear the society, but all to no purpose. Clausery extension. Nobody can pretend to doubt how they will construe the Constitution. It will soffice for them that the Recolutions of '98 don't even name nigger,' to prove conclusively that Slavery ought to exist anywhere and forever. But an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court—a body in which there is a clear majority of slaver, bolders, without counting the doughfaces, who comprise nearly all the residue. We are to accept the arbitratory to the mode of the descriptions. The majority of the mode of the provision was to the found of the christian Sabbath? Do you believe there is such a place as hell? So. But in view of all the old may be taken to the Supreme Court—a body in which there is a clear majority of slaver, bolders, without counting the doughfaces, who comprise nearly all the residue. We are to accept the arbitratory of the ince slavery place of the provision was to the make, further than that if the subject of this make, further than that if the subject of this destines of the make, further than that if the subject of the meeting, he would talk that the bad to the destructions. The major of the meeting to say. The meeting is a serious and the destruction of the christian of the christian of the christian subject to the subject of the provision of the christian subject to t the doctrines presented, and some of them will demonstrate their faith by their works and I wished to know whether it could be It is just in the midst of harvest; nature has will demonstrate their faith by their works in future life. Freedom is hastening on apace there, and just as those who are nominally free, become free indeed, will Ameriaaged woman rose and earnestly entreated that nally free, become free indeed, will American elavery vanish away.

The next meetings were held at Somerfield. This place is an exception to all the places that I have visited. The people are

And, as if to add to the impression of the ocvelling friends of hu manity not only find free minds in Millwood, but also a free house to express their thoughts in.

At Zanesville, I found the people at their devotions-bowing before their altars, and doing homage to their Gods. No place that I have visited, has more religion on Sundays than that, and I think no place North of S Christ. We held three meetings there, the first two in the Wesleyan Room, and the last one in the Universalist Meeting House. They were well attended, and very intere ing. I endeavored to present to those in at tendance the deeply corrupt state of society, the evils that exist, the places of their great security, and show who were most to blame for their continuance. This, of course, con fined me to the churches, religion, and priest-We next went to Sunsbury. Here the old hood of the present day. Many endured aving, "that as iron sharpeneth iron, so doth sound doctrine very well, while others were greatly troubled. None seemed more enrag-ed than some of the Wesleyan friends, others of them received the truth with gladness and will bring forth fruit meet for repentance, not

many days hence. Dear friends, I would gladly detail still further my adventures in this new field, but the length of my article admonishes me to close for the prese

l am yours truly, N. N. SELBY.

Notes from the Lecturing Field. HARTFORD, July 23, 1848.

The meeting mentioned in my last to be urgh, met at the time announce ed. It was larger in point of numbers than the generality of meetings at this season of the year. A number came quite a distance to give their influence in favor of the slaver redemption. For several days prior to the appointed time it was generally understood nat the meeting would not be allowed to cor vene. Threats of the most violent characte were freely made. While on the other han it was avowed that the meeting would be held and protected at all hazards. This state of things of course created considerable excitement, and brought together more than th

one party, and the addience the other—that my hand was against every man, and every vor—a leaven that will leaves the whole leave man's hand against me. I also insisted that of society, and make the desolate waste to This caused some little excitament, which coming in the direction of the meeting .however, was soon allayed. Soon the mot appeared in sight, and took their position shout that shall proclaim the ultimate tri-umphast equality and glorification of man.

The roll of the drum and shrill scream of the fife did much to prevent me from speaking The next meetings that I notice, were held for a time. In addition to the above, unme Millwood. Here we had quite a demon- chantable eggs were thrown, and did the use-

From thence I went to Hubbard, in Trum bull co., where arrangements had been made for the discussion of the Constitutional question. A person named Croy was to der strate the perfect Anti-Slavery character of the Constitution. There were but few out. Still the meeting went on. I have been disappointed many times in my life, but neve was I so disappointed as in this man. His rrogance and ignorance were unbounded .-Religious cant, and open wickedness, in the form of bitterness and dishonesty, composed the whole man. After his first speech (forthe first time I had ever felt myself entirely vanquished in one speech. I really felt my welf a "used up man." I had nothing to say in reply. I yielded the field and all the glo ries of victory to my redoubtable opponent I held an Anti-Slavery meeting next and created some considerable exciteme The Baptist priest came to the rescue of the dear church, and offered to discuss the church question, which of course I was ready and willing to do. We meet on Wednesday sorning at Hubbard to commence the dis The gentleman's name is Barris is said to be quite a popular man. Hubbard is a very dark pro-slavery place, and as a cor sequence needs labor.

At Hartford, I held three meetings, one o aturday and two on Sunday. On be ings the meetings were tolerably well attend The people are too religious here to at tend Anti-Slavery meetings on the Lord's

The place where the meetings were held. was under the Congregational church, whose preacher is a Liberty party-free-territory-Van Buren or any body else, abolitionist. I did not hold meeting in the morning, because would not come in contact with the meeting above, which had to cut bread and drink win on the occasion. I announced my meeting at the hour the preacher said he would adjourn, and in return for this, he neither announced the meeting, came himself, or hardly any of his congregation. Still they are all abolitionists. At night the choir brought their instruments, &c., and made as much noise over head as well could be made, while we held meeting below. I did not hold meeting in the morning because I would not dis-turb them; they did hold meeting in the evening because they would disturb us. am an Infidel—they are Christians!

It was assigned as a reason by one of the embers, why many of the pious people did not attend our meeting, was because hought there was infidelity harking behind Shame upon such heartlessness. Liberty party Congregationalism. I pity the slave in such hands. Baptism with water eating bread and sipping alcohol, singing Pealus, hearing sermons and making oral prayers, is of infinitely more importance in the eyes of these "I am as good an abolitionist as anybody" people, than redeeming their brother from bondage, or rescuing the image of God from under the brutal lash.

Nothing so fearfully stands in the way of human progress, of the recognition of man's rights, and universal brotherhood, as the religion of this land. It is to all intents and purposes, inhumanity organized.

A good deal of excitement is manifested by the people all through this region, on the Taylorism and Cassism is at an awful discount. Universal attention is directed to the Buffalo Convent Good will come out of the movement if the true position; still it is but a step. The road to freedom may lie through Buffalo, but

The following is an extract of a letter from Parket Pillsbury, received a short time since. Our readers will be glad to have a word from him again.

You know as much about our movemen nere as I could tell you. We have had great gatherings, and most thrilling discussions at the spring anniversaries. And passing events are a terrible basis for our present and future action. I would that in physical power we were all sons of Hercules. Never could our energies all be taxed to their utmost to better purpose than now. The nomination of Gen. it to him, aye, and act it in his present Taylor has unscaled the eyes of many a Whig. I have had them say to me, "Pillsbury, every word you have said about our party is true." They say I talked so much worse than the rest, that it seemed to them I must be doing it only to hear myself talkbut now they are convinced I was sincere .-And moreover, that every utterance of mine was the truth of God. Most people are sur prised that General Taylor has been nominated. For my part, it seems to me the mos natural thing in the world. It is, indeed, very surprising that any body should be surprised at it. And they will do worse yet .-They are like the new fledged drunkard, every excess is a true and terrible prophecy o water excesses to come, until the once gen tle husband and tender father murders wife and children together, and then reels after them into eternity by drunken suicide. So shall it be with the Whig party. This hour, at the bidding of their Southern masters, they would (if they could) reduce to chattels eve ry factory operative and every day laborer with no capital, in New England; trampling every one of the claims of marriage parentage, education, religion, under their

We are trying to expose them. We have just set on foot another " Hundred Conven tions" in New England. I hope the world will hear a good account of them. Such of them as are held on Sunday I hope to be able to attend. The Anti-Slavery cause has as sumed new and more intensely interesting aspects this year than ever before. Never did I wish to labor in it so much as now.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SALEM, AUGUST 4, 1848.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabi-tants of a city, saves them from being burned in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

Persons having business connects with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chesnut sts.

Annual Meeting.

The 6th Annual Meeting of the WESTER ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at Salem, Columbiana Co., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 16th, 17th, and 18th of

August, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Let a full representation of the slaves' friends come up on this occasion from all parts of the Great West. The political leaders are marshalling their hosts for a conflict. their followers are rallying by hundreds of thousands to the support of their party banners. Time, and money, and labor are exfriends of Freedom, whose faith should be strong in the power of Truth, be lukewarm and indifferent while politicians are so earnest in their labors, so untiring in their zeal? The events of the past year should encourage us to renewed effort, for every movement of importance which has been made, having any ring upon the question of slavery, for shadows the destruction of the system, and the oppressors feel that it is so. The political parties will make a desperate effort to save themselves from the destruction their corruption has brought upon them; and the efforts of the abolitionists to maintain and enforce the Right should be proportionably great .-Arrangements should be made at the coming meeting to continue the anti-slavery agitati by the lips of the living speaker, and to extend more widely the circulation of the S ciety's paper-the Anti-Slavery Bugle. Let none of the friends who can be there, absen themselves for any light cause, for the pre-sence of all, and the counsel of all is desira-

Besides the friends of Liberty in th who will be present on the occasion, HENRY C. WRIGHT and CHAS. C. BURLEIGH are expected to be in attendance, and perhaps other representatives of the East.

LOT HOLMES. Recording Sec'ry.

The Fair.

As the women of Salem will be very much engaged in providing for the entertainment of eir guests, it would be desirable to have those from abroad take the principal charge of the Fair. Will the members of the Fair Committee, and those who design to assist them meet at the house of James Barnaby, the evening previous to the annual meeting The Mt. Union friends, we are happy to

learn, design bringing ready cooked provisions to expose for sale; if some from other partment of the Fair may be made as profita-ble as any other. How shall Slavery be Abolished?

How? Why as all moral evils are abolished-by creating right feelings and inducing right action on the part of those who are now engaged in sustaining it. And how shall this necessary remodelling of public senti-ment be effected? Right feeling can only be created in others by the efforts of those who themselves feel right; right action can only be induced by the efforts of those who themselves act right. If you wish to impress a truth upon your neighbor, you must speak Those so-called reformers who hide their light under a bushel will never enlighten the world. If you have the truth, it is yours to use, not to hoard. You have no more right to withhold it from your brother, than you have to deny him wholesome bread when you see him eating that which will destroy his life. Reformers have to do, as well as to be: and it is a cause for regret that many who claim the name, are content to be the passive recipient of principles instead of the active expounders of them. We wish it were not

Reader, do you claim to be an abolition ist? If you are one, we know that your conversion to anti-slavery has been a blessed thing for you. Have you made pecuniary sacrifice? What of it! Has your character been vilified, your reputation assailed !-What of it! This is the debit account only ; is there no per contra? Have not the en-larged views you take of humanity, your clearer perceptions of the rights and duties of man, your better appreciation of the Godconferred title of nobility which is stamped upon every human brow, more than compensated you for the sacrifices you have made, or may be called upon to make? There is a purifying, a sanctifying power in aboliti ism to all who have been truly baptized into the faith; and it is strange that all who have experienced it are not more desirous to exend its blessings to others.

Among those who profess to be opposed to slavery, is a numerous class who utterly refuse to do aught for its extinction. "God will abolish it in his own good time," aay they, "and God's time is our time, and we will patiently abide it." There is also among those known and generally recognized as abolitionists, persons who do not say with their lips they will do nothing to destroy slavery but who come as near it as possible actions, or rather by their lack of action .-Their conversion to abolitionism is the end, instead of the beginning of their anti-slavery life; they rest from their labors before they have entered upon them, as though they ex pected that God, by some miraculous interosition, would break the fetters from the slave, and thus relieve them from their duty es laborers in his viney and. This class may be small, but are there not many who are more than half converted to this doctrine of inglorious inactivity, who have forgotten that

"Rest is not quitting the busy career; Rest is the fitting of self to its sphere!" By what means, reader, was your converion wrought? Was the revelation of your duties accompanied by the thunder and lightnings of Sinai ! was it visible upon the heavens, as the Cross which Constantine saw there? or did an angel bear the message to you? It would not be hazardous to affirm that it came by ordinary means-by the lips of the living speaker, either in the publ pended to secure their object. And shall the hall or at the fireside circle, or in the characters of light enstamped by the mighty press and sent abroad upon the wings of the It is true that these means may only have awakened inquiry, not convincing, but inciting to investigation which resulted in convincement. So be it. They were not the less necessary agencies; and it is proper and indispensable that the means which led to your conversion, be employed for the conversion of others, and you will admit that this is at least desirable. So think the active members of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and they ask you to continue the agencies that resulted in, or sided your conversion, and which even now you desire to have em ployed for your own benefit, to renew and strengthen your faith, to furnish you with additional facts and arguments, or to gratify your desire to hear truth boldly and eloquent

We know there are those who are opposed to sustaining an anti-slavery press in any other way than by giving th value received, and who object in toto to payng for the services of an anti-slavery ! but we have never yet heard any valid reason for their opposition. If they felt that the eirculation of an agricultural paper, would benefit each of them \$10 a year, they would be willing to give the half of that, at least, for its support. Do they refuse to do as much for an anti-slavery paper because it does not put ten dollars in their purse every year !-They cannot deny that it elevates the ents of community, aids in the deliverance of the slave, and does a work, the importance of which cannot be estimated by a dollar and cent standard. And the abolition of slavery will put money into every man's purse; and that is a penurious and most ruinous policy which refuses to scatter the seed wheat because the harvest cannot be immediately gathered. The Jugglers of dia can plant the seed of a fruit, produce the towns will unite with them, perhaps this de-partment of the Pair may be made as profita-all in the space of half an hour. Abolitionists are no jugglers; they have seed-time for

the planting, and harvest-time for the gatherand they who sow in faith shall reap in

But then to pay a man for teaching antislavery truths-for holding anti-slavery meet- ther which was first proclaimed there, prove ings! Are not anti-slavery meetings as imwith their teachers? Does it not require as much time to attend to them? Is not the laber therein as great? No objection is made to paying the man who teaches the A. B. C. of the primer; why should he not as well be paid who teaches the A. B. C. of abolitionism? No one thinks it improper to compen aate him who lectures on the motion of the heavenly bodies; why should not he be compensated who lectures on the motion of earthly bodies, and the character of earthly insti-He who teaches the geography of the earth, who telles of its divisions and subdivisions, is not expected to do it for nought; why should he wlso explains the moral geography of the universe labor without pay ! He should not, if it necessities demand it and however the opposite idea was originated, we fear it is too often nurtured by an ungenerous and se lfish feeling. If anti-slavery lecturers should be sent abroad, they soons that New Mexico, Calafornia and O-should be sustained; and if God will not legon have all prohibited slavery, he might send ravens to bring them and their families bread, it is because he designed that abolitionists should do what ravens have done .-The fact that a man is qualified publicly to that a greater sac rifice should be demanded of him than of the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer. When these are ready to give without reservation all the products of their loom, their shop, their store, and their fields in order to promote the antislavery cause, them, and not till then, may American people. Slavery became a nationthey demand that the anti-slavery lecturer

If there is an a laborer in God's universe forms, it is the anti-slavery lecturer. He leads a hard life. He is compelled to forego, in a great de; ree, the enjoyments of home, he must buffet single-handed, the powers of ion; and, worse than this, he is chilld by the indifference of some professed friends, and grieved by the unmerited reproaches and fault-finding of others. His bread is not only earned by the sweat of his brow, but is too often eaten with heaviness

Friends of the slave, will you not think of these things ere you come up to the Annual ng, and may it not be hoped that you will ably sustaim and greatly extend those bless. Cries for help are coming up from every quarter-labor is greatly needed, and orers are but few. Look around you at the recent de velopements in the political world; these art, the result of just such agencies as the West ern Society has long employed. They are the fruits of no miraculous in terposition, but have sprung up from seed that was long since sown by those who have learned what we should all strive fully to nd :- 1 hat without labor, nothing can be wrought; without sacrifice, nothing can be gained; sund that the hope of the present, will cormitate in the future

Entertainment for Man and Horse.

Plenty of it without doubt, as all who come to the annual meeting may ascertain for themselves. Those who have thus far been consulted in relation to the matter, say, they can entertain, some two, some four, ie a dozen, some twenty five, some forty and some fifty. One says, "I will fill house and barn, which are both large, beds and haymow." Another says "I will turn away none who can get through my meadow bars." A third, and a strong Liberty party man too, says "I will entertain all who are not other-

slavery politicians. (Those who wish to will please call either on Howell Hise, Columbiana road, a few steps east of the village; Edmund Smith, at Gaskill's corner, or James Barnaby, Green St. near the District School

The members of the Committee on enterwill meet at Liberty Hall, on Sunday 13th of August, at 3 o'clock P. M. when it is hoped an interest in their proceedings.

GRAHAN'S MAGAZINE for August,-This is embellished with their engravings. "The means that "give 'em hell, damn 'em' is Departure" which illustrates a tale by Mrs. but an expression of righteens indignation Stephens—who by the way is writing an adagainst the ungedly papists of Mexico; and mirable story which is now being published that he "is the decided friend of Christianish that he "is the decided friend of Christianish form the subject of a poem by G. G. Fos-ter; and a portrait of Maria Brook the poe-pal battles were fought on Sunday.

simens to their patrons.

LIKE TO LIKE .- The Butchers of Philaslaughter house in Mexico.

Yes, the last effort, for should the move ment recently originated in the Senate, or rasuccessful, slavery will henceforth govern this country without an effort so long as the Union exists. The signs in the political world have alarmed the South—she sees in them the evidences of a strong under-eurrent threatening danger to the darling institution, and they feel that something must be done, and done immediately for its preservation .-If possible they must forestall the action of Whig and Democratic bolters, and smother the watch word of " Free Territory," which, like the fire-scarred cross of Scotland, has passed from hill-top to hill-top, summoning the people to the contest. To accomplish this, they selected Senator Bright of Indiana, who holds slaves in Kentucky, and instructvery. He accordingly made his proposition, which was certainly a very modest one, for tegon have all prohibited slavery, he might as well have demanded that its introduction for the last service is \$1 if paid on the recept of 1st no.—
\$1,95 within three months. Were glad to receive his latter and the last service his latter and the last service his latter. mitted, as well as into the first two. This. is what the South calls a compromise; and there is not a robber in creation, but who, under similar eircumstances, would be willing to act on the same principle, and to so compromise matters with the man he desired to rob, as to agree not to steal the third horse provided the two others were given him.

Compromise, is a favorite word with the al institution by its magic power, the prece dent of admitting new slave Union was established in the same way; and very lives, and moves, and has its being-a compromise at once disgraceful' and ruinous to those who sold the birth-right of their brother for a mess of political pottage.

Much anxiety is manifested in relation the fate of Senator Bright's proposition.There need not be; for when, since this Union was established, has slavery failed to secure what she was determined to have? I bullying will not effect it, if intrigue cannot succeed, compromise does up the work. The adoption of the proposition may do the North service, by showing them how vain is every struggle they make for freedom while they hold political fellowship with men thieves, and recognize their right to legislate for the nation. There was some excitement when the Constitutional compromise was adopted, adopted; and it is hoped that the adoption of a third will illustrate the truth of the warning proverb, "BEWARE of the third time." Nothing, however, short of Disunion will be an effective remedy, if the proposition to give New Mexico and California to the slave power is acceeded to. The case of the North would then be as hopeless as was that of the re-cuptured slaves of the Pearl-dragged away from the issue of Free Territory, boun hand and foot in the prison of Congressional compromise, and forced to become "chattels personal to all intents, purposes, and constructions whatsoever.

GENERAL TAYLOR .- This Louisians slave holder, or "farmer hero," as he is poetically termed—meaning, we suppose, that he waters the earth with haman blood, and en riches it with human flesh, and reaps his harvest of mortality—is in great danger of becoming a saint without his knowledge and probably without his consent. A Rev. Mr. tifies that the General is "in telligion strictly orthodox," of which we have no doubt;—that he "maintains on all occasions that he maintains on all occasions that he maintains on all occasions that he maintain drinks," which we can scarcely credit, while we have so much testimony to the contrary before us; that "if elected, he will do more for peace and emancipation than any northern man would be allowed to do," which is not saying much, seeing that northern men are not "allowed" to do anything; that he has a or to extend the institutions "that he is a bright exception to the comm practice of profaneness in the army," which in the Sat. Eve. Post-"The Sisters," which ty and Christian institutions," as especially

Herbert, Street, Simms, Grisworld, Proof the General to saintship, as we are not fessor Maffit, and G. S. Burleigh—a new sufficiently sequainted with what qualities encontributor, and the brother of Chas. C. title a man to canonization. We have heard

pensation—favenly of his children destroyed Burleigh—are among the writers for this No.
of angels being painted with red breeches,
which is got up with the usual taste and talent which the proprietors of the work fur- cocked hat, epauletts, and sword, but it does not exactly square with our notion of Chris- to bear the loss, will do something to make tianity. We wish we had room for the cerdelphis turned out in their professional cos- tificate, for it is a curiosity in its way, though vernor is an American patriarch who values tume, to receive with due honor the volume doubts will be raised whether St. Peter will his children-auch, at least, as were destroyteer butchers who were returning from the receive it as authentic, as it is semi-anony. ed-at the market price for which young ne meus; so Saint Zachary may fail in getting groes celt,

The last Effort of the Slave Power. | the title after all, and will have to be content

ed him to propose a compromise, a concession on the part of both North and South, which while seeming to give something to except so far as they have a beating upon the North, binds them yet more firmly to sla- slavery, or are designed to illustrate that sys-

into the last named territory should be per- John R. Bowles has been making his mark in

There is a hospital at Zurich for patient effected with Hydrophobia; out of 223 who have been admitted there, but four died .-The remedy which is found to be so efficacious, is said to be a solution of two table spoonsful of fresh chloride of lime in half a pint of water, with which the wound is constantly bathed.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has given the State printing to a couple of boys ages 14 and 16

A member of the British House of Peers -Lord Arburthout-has been guilty of for-

The Penitentary at Columbus is to be so lighted with gas that each prisoner will have a light to read by until 10 O'clock.

The "Scientific American" contains an ac ount of a village in England-Lower Haugh -which is situated over a coal bed that has been burning for the last twenty years.-Some apprehension is felt as to the ultima fate of the village, but many of the inhabitants appear to have become used to it. In many places the ground is heated to the pro-per temperature for a hot bed, and two clops f potatoes have been raised from it in our season. Some of the houses are filled with warm air, which is as strongly charged with sulphur as though it came fr lower.

It is computed that the omnibus drivers of New York receive nearly \$4400 daily from their passengers.

uth, but who personally sustains them; pounds; while the largest bell in the United States does not much exceed 5,000.

> Gen. Scott will not be court martial resent, the charges preferred against him having been withdrawn.

AFFLICTING .- Governor Johnson of South Carolina, has, as we learn from the papers recently lost twenty of his children by fire : the house in which they were left was burned, and sad to relate they all perished in the at one fell awoop! His friends and neighbors doubtless sympathise with him in his bereavement, and unless he is rich enough it up, for we neglected to state that the Go-

Temperance Movement.

Temperance Movement.

In the Pattern Andrews of the Gasser's Temperance of the Gasser's the state of the company of the proper. We have been stated the state of the company of the proper. We have been stated the state of the company of the proper of the company of the proper. We have been stated to the company of the proper of the company of the

ed in an article on our first page. The editor of course, does not agree in sentiment with his correspondent, and attempts to answer his argument. This will, to a certain extent awaken enquiry and discussion in the mind of some of the readers of that paper, and thus the cause of Truth, which needs but a fair field in her combat with Error, will be benefitted thereby.

JANE G. SWISSHELM has retired from th general supervision of the " Pittsburgh Saurday Visiter," but will still continue to do up the miscellaneous editorials for it. Its political and husiness department will in future be under the supervision of W. E. Stevenson and J. W. Errett; and the paper is now pledged to the support of the nominee of the Buffalo Convention of the 9th, be he Tom, Dick, or Harry. The retiring editor—if we may call her as if we may call her so-says:

if we may call her so—says:

"We told the Liberty men in our first number, that the political department of the Visiter was at their service, to conduct as they pleased; and they have pleased not to trouble themselves about it. We stated also, that if they left the matter to us, we would agree with the National Era. This we did, because we always had admired Dr. Bailey's political course; and never seriously disagreed with him about any thing, but Mrs. Southworth's stories. We now redeem this pledge, and take the position which the Era eccupies on this question. By so doing we follow the dictates of our own judgment, publicly expressed, almost a year ago; and at the same time become relieved of a burden of physical and mental toil, which must soon have put an end to the life of the Visiter, or its editor. Our barmburning friends appoint able political editors, who take the whole business department off our hands, and leave us nothing to do but write about whatever we please.

From the Rochester Democrat. The Proposed Compromise.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, has introduced a proposition for a settlement of the question in respect to slavery in Oregon. He offers to purchase the assent of the South to its prohibition in that territory, by conceding its introduction inte all that portion of New Mexico and California which lies south of 36 deg. 30 min.; and this he calls a compromise,—The Journal of Commerce, a print which nover in its most unquarded moments, betrayed a particle of sensibility to the dictates of principle, or the instincts of maniliness, urges the assent of the North to its adoption. It wince dolorously about sectional divisions and dis-

assent of the North to its adoption. It whines dolorously about sectional divisions and discussion, and attempts to show that after all, ample space will be left for the free States. Let us consider a little what sort of a compromise this is that is offered. The word implies matual concession, and here the concession is all one side. The people of Orgon, the people of New Mexico, the people of Californis, have all probibited slavery by their independent legislation. They claim freedom from the aboutmation of that accursed

The Fair will be held at the time and place of the next Annual Meeting.

J. ELIZABETH JOSES, Salem, Bersey on the house, Salem, Bersey M. Cowles, Austinburgh, Sanepra Brown, New Lyme, Salem, Bersey M. Cowles, Austinburgh, Sanepra Brown, New Lyme, Salem, Bersey M. Cowles, Austinburgh, Sanepra Brown, New Lyme, Sa

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

We

on the broken heart of a famished world;
Ye have crushed its heroes in desert graves,
Ye have made its children a race of slaves;
O'er the Future Age shall the ruin go?
We gather against ye, and answer, "No!"

Blow!The beautiful Heavons! they answer
"No!"

The Winter Night of the world is past; The Day of Humanity dawns at last; The veil is ront from the Soul's calm eye And Prophets and Heroes and Seers arise Their words and deeds like the thund

Can ye stifle their voices? they answer,

It is God who speaks in their words of might!
It is God who acts in their deeds of right!
Lo! Eden waits, like a radiant bride—
Humanity springest late to her side;
Can ye sever the twain who to Oneness

The voice of Divinity answers, " No!"

The Little Cloud.

The following lines are said to have been written by Mr. John M. Bryant, a younger brother of W. C. Bryant.

As when on Carmel's sterile steep
The ancient prophet bowed the knee,
And seven times sent his servant forth
To look toward the distant sea—

There came at last a little cloud, Scarce broader than the human Scarce broader than the human hand.
Spreading and swelling till it broke
In showers on all the herbiess land,

And hearts were glad, and shouts went up, And praise to Israel's mighty God, As the sere hills graw green again, And verdure elothed the naked sod;

Even so our eyes have waited long, But now a little cloud appears. Spreading and swelling as it glides Onward into the coming years.

Bright cloud of Liberty! full soon, Far stretching from the ocean strand Thy glorious folds shall spread abroad, . Encircling our beloved land.

Like that sweet rain on Judah's hills.
The glorious boon of love shall fall.
And our bond millions shall arise.
As at an angel's trumpet call.

Then shall a shout of joy go up,
The wild glad cry of freedom come
From hearts long crushed by cruel hands,
And songs from lips long scaled and dumb;

And every bondsman's chains he broke, And every sool that moves abroad In this wide realm shall know and feel The blessed liberty of God.

The following letter was originally periodical. The writer, Joseph Barker, is an

POETRY.

A Hymn to the Buttle.

Y.L. Barbin.**

Cay re impellment an bound of this country have not committed to the property of the same greater cines; but they have for committed to the property of the property of the same greater cines; but they have for committed to the property of the property of the property of the property of the country of the property of the Care of the Ca

and the priesticode, that favor reformation of the priesticode and priesticode and priesti subordination, first seduced a young female, then abused and beat his own wife, then removed to another circuit, where he formed an adulterous connection with another female; he repeated his crime at H—; was stationed after that at Truro, where he formed an adulterous connection with another female; and all these crimes were known. They were known to thousands. I published some of them in my letter to Cooke. I published them again in my Christian. I offered to prove them before a public meeting in the presence of William Cooke and the whole Conference. Still the rulers of the sect refused to investigate the matter. At length, the conduct of M—— became so generally and so thoroughly known, that the reputation of the whole Connexion was endangered. They then appointed a commission to investigate the matter, and the following Conference, after listening to a fitthy adulterer and systamatic seducer for a full five hours, expelled him. But mark how I and my friends were treated, who were turned out for a regard to conscience and the will of God. How did they proceed in our case? They called secret meetings, wrote private letters, addressed circulars to the leading and influential men throughout the Connexion, bespeaking their aid in the contemplated attack on us.—In Conference, we were not allowed to speak without perpetual interruption; nor were we allowed to proceed to occupy half the time

poorer members to visit and shows, and at and drink at his table the life and blood of their ruined fellow-men.

It is the same with the other connexions. Publicans, maisters, distillers, spirit-sellers, are almost everywhere to be found amongst their leading members and principal officers. And the conduct of the sects and priesthoods in reference to other reforms, is in perfect keeping with their conduct in reference to teetotalism. The sects and priesthoods are, in fact, the worst opposess the reformers have to contend with. They are the greatest elanderers of Reformers, and the worst abettors of the destroyers. It is a fact, that throughout the country, the mest enlightened, and benevolent, and useful meo, are to be found, not in any of the sects, but apart from them all.

You say I need not expect any countenance from the sects of your country, should I come. I shall look for none. If any sect, or any members of any sect, should welcome me, so and good. They must receive me as a free and independent man. I should abuse no sect. I should insult no sect. But I should acknowledge no sectarian authority. I should consult no sectarian interests. I had rather a thousand times have my lot with the

periodical. The writer, Joseph Barker, is seed circulars to the leading and influential content reformer, who has been much persent of the grossness and licenticosness were and the pricure he presents of the grossness and licenticosness of the learning o

beginning, trust more in the power of truth and goodness, and less in the power of man. I am only sorry that I ever allowed myself to be influenced by their connells. I am only sorry, that I did not, from the first, take the position which I now occupy, choosing rather to stand alone with truth, and God, and righteousness on my side, than allow myself to be fettered or restricted by the prejudices and follies of men.

uysels to be lettered or restricted by the prejudices and fellies of men.

But I must draw to a conclusion. I wish you well. I wish you well with all my heart. I shall be glad to hear from you.—

My wife joins me in kind regards to yourself and your wife.

Yours affectionately, JOSEPH BARKER,

The Lord sent it, if the Devil brought it.

There resided in my neighborhood a poor widow, whose means of support were exceedingly limited. Between nursing herself for rheumatism, and spinning and knitting, most of her lonely time was passed. I am ashamed to say, that on one or two occasions, I joined some wild young chaps in playing off tricks upon her, such as naking unusual noises about the house at night, smoking her almost to death by putting a board over the top of her low mud-built chimney, and such like doings that we thought rare sport, but for which we deserved a little wholesome chastisement, if there had been any one authorized to administer it.

chastisement, if there had been any one authorized to administer it.

One night, econ after dark, it happened that I was returning home in company with a merry fellow about my age, and had to go by old Gfanny Bender's cottage. I had been in town, and was bringing home a couple of "baker's loaves," of which some of our folks were as fond as city people are of getting now and then a good taste of country "homemade."

now and then a good taste or county made."

"Tom," said, I, as the woman's cottage came in sight at a turn of the road,—
"suppose we have a little fun with Granny Bender."

"Agreed," was Tom's answer, for he was always ready for sport.

We had not fully decided upon what we would do, when we came up to the cottage, and paused to settle our mode of annoyance. The only light within was the dim flickering of a few small sticks burning on the hearth. As we stood near the window, listening to what was going on inside, we found that

Granny was praying, and a little to our sur-prise, asking for food.

"As she expects to get food from heaven," said I, irreverently, "I suppose she will have to be accommodated."

to be accommodated."

And turning from the window, I clambered up noiselessly to the top of her chimney,
a feat of no great difficulty, and tumbled my
two loaves down.

When I reached the window again, in order to see what effect this mode of supply
would have upon Granny Bender, I found
the good old creature on her knees, piously
thanking God for having answered her prayer.

"That's cool," said I to Tom, "now isn't
it!"

"I rather think it is." replied Tom.

it?"
"I rather think it is," replied Tom.
"And is the old woman really such a fool
as to think that the Lord answered her prayer,
and sent her well baked loaves of bread down

the chimney.

"No doubt of it."

"It won't do to let her labor under the mistake—no, never in the world," said I.
"Hallo, Granny!" and I threw open the
window, pushing my laughing face into the

window, pushing my laughing face into the room.

She had arisen from her knees, and was about putting a piece of bread into her mouth.

"Now, Granny Bender," said I, "it isn't possible that you believed that bread came from heaven? Why, you old sinner, I threw it down the chimney."

By this time the old woman's countenance was turned fully towards me, and by the dim light of the feeble fire, I could see there were tears of thankfulness upon her faded and withered face. The expression of that face did not in the least change, though there was a deep rabuke in the tones of her voice, as well as in the words she uttered, as she said:

"The Lord sent it, if the devil brought it!" "The Lord sent it, if the devit brought it!"
You may be sure that I vanished instanter, while Tom elapped his hands, and shouted, "Good! good! to good! oh dear! but the old lady was too much for you that time!" with sundry other expressions of like te nor. I tried to laugh, and did laugh, perhaps, as loud as he did, but some how or other, the laugh did'nt appear to do me any good.

After that I let Granny Bender alone.—
Dayton Empire.

Anecdote of John Randolph.

The following characteristic anecdote of John Randolph appears in the Boston Post. Having never seen it in print before, we give it to our readers as a very complete specimen of that orator's wit:

of that orator's wit:

During his Congressional term, a death occurred in the Virginia delegation, and among other candidates for the vacant honors was a gentleman, a lawyer by profession, who smong his friends was quite celebrated for his wit. He was a man of fine talents, and was opposed in his political opinions to Randdph. During the canvass preceding the election, this gentleman frequently because that

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No. 18, Main stre set, Cincinnati. January, 1848. BENJAMIN BOWN. WHOLESALE A NO RETAIL

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MORE NEW BOOKS. Just received from Ne w York and Phila-delphia, among a great v ariety of school and miscellaneous books, Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman

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Keightly's History of And Superior work, in two 2 vols.

Baldwin's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

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Bolle's Phonographic tionary.

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June 18th, 1848. uf COVERLET AND INC SRAIN CARPET WEAVIN IG.

WEAVIF IG.

The subscriber, thankf ut for past favoursconferred the last season, takes this method
to inform the public that he still continues in
the well-known stand for perly carried on by
James McLeran, in the Coverlet and Carpet
business.

Directions.—For double severlets spin the
woodlen warn at least 12 casts to the pound.

Directions.—For double coverlets spin the woollen yarn at least 12 cats to the pound, double and twist 32 cut s, coloring 8 of it red, and 24 blue; or in the same proportions of any other two colors; double and twist of No. 5 cotton, 30 cuts for chain. He has two machines to weave it is half-double coverlets. For No. 1, prepa re the yarn as follows: double and twist of No. 7 cotton yarn 18 cuts, and 9 cuts of s ingle yarn colored light blue for chain, with 18 cuts of double and twisted woollen, and 18 cuts of No. 9 for filling. For No. 2, prepare of No. 5 cotton yarn, 16 cuts double; and twisted, and 8 cuts single, colored light; blue, for the chain not contain the colored light; blue, for the chain one pound single white c etton for filling.—For those two machines sp in the weollen, and one pound single white c etton for filling.—For those two machines sp in the weollen yarn nine or ten cuts to the pot and.

rine or ten cuts to the pot and.

Plain and figured table linen, &c. woven. ROBERT HIN: SHILL WOOD,

June 16th, 1848. Gr. sen street, Salem.

Agents for the "Bugle."

оню.

New Garden; David L . Galbreath, and I. New Garden; David L. Galbreath, and I. chason.
Columbiana; Lot Holt ses.
Cool Springs; Mahlon I vin.
Berlin; Jacob H. Barne w.
Marlboro; Dr. K. G. Thomas.
Canfield; John Wetmor e.
Lowellville; John Bisse II.
Youngstown; J. S. Johnson, and Wm.
Bright.
New Lyme; Marsena M iller.
Selma; Thomas Swayne Springboro; Ira Thomas.
Harveysburg; V. Nichol son.
Oakland; Elizabeth Brocke.
Chagrin Falle; S. Dickersson.

Chagrin Falls; S. Diekenseon.
Columbus; W. W. Pollard.
Georgetown; Ruth Cope.
Bundysburg; Alex. Glen m.
Farmington; Willard Cu.nis.
Bath. I. B. Lamberd. Farmington; Willard Cu.sis. Bath; J. B. Lambert. Newton Falls; Dr. Homes Earle. Newton Falls; Dr. Homes Earle.
Ravenna; Joseph Carroll.
Hannah T. Thomas; Wilk.swille.
Southington; Caleb Greene.
Mt. Union; Joseph Barnaby.
Malta; Wm. Cope.
Richfield; Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Pees
Lodi; Dr. Sill.
Chester × Roads; H. W. Curtis.
Paineaville; F. McGrew.
Franklin Mills; Isaac Russell.
Granger; L. Hill.
Hartford; G. W. Bushnell.
Garrettsville; A. Joiner.
Andover; A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whis
more.

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